

DALE DIDN'T CASH \$125,000 IN CHECKS

Man Who Married Mrs. A. N. Kellogg Now Rejects \$50,000 in Trust.

ESTATE OVER A MILLION

Testimony filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday in the transfer tax appraisal of the estate of Mrs. Annie Kellogg Dale shows that a bank official got a check for \$50,000 from her as compensation for giving up his job in the bank to wed her and then failed to present the check for payment after his marriage, presumably because he believed his wife intended to leave him the greater part of her estate. For the same reason, it is believed, he failed to cash three checks for \$25,000 each, which his wife gave him for services. As it came out the will cut him off with a trust fund of \$50,000.

The testimony was given by Alfred H. Dale, husband of the deceased, who was the widow of Ansel N. Kellogg, founder of the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Syndicate Company. Mrs. Kellogg died in 1904, when he was assistant manager of the Grand Central branch of the Corn Exchange Bank. He was about 25 years of age at the time and was about twenty years his senior. In her will she left him a trust fund of \$150,000, but she cut it down to \$50,000 in a codicil. When the contents of the will became known Dale filed a claim of \$125,000 with the executor of the estate for the four checks which couldn't be collected after the death of Mrs. Dale. The claim was rejected.

Estate \$1,541,517.
The appraisal shows that Mrs. Dale had a total estate of \$1,541,517, the largest part of which she left to the heirs at law of her deceased husband, Mr. Kellogg. The three largest legacies were to Arthur A. Kellogg, \$151,517; Alice M. Kellogg, \$177,871; and Frederick K. Trowbridge, \$201,871. After the will had been filed a sister of Mrs. Dale sued to break it because she was cut out, and in the suit it was alleged that Dale had accepted \$150,000 to permit the will to be probated.

Dale was examined at length as to his claim that the estate owed him \$125,000 on the four checks, and in the course of his testimony he said that he first met Mrs. Kellogg in 1892, when he was buying paper at the Fifth Avenue Bank, where she had her account. She invited him to come to her house in the evenings to listen to business matters for her, and on these occasions she used to smoke cigarettes, he said, while she watched him work. Later she had him take her to theatre parties and dinners.

Dale testified that in 1904, when he was getting \$2,000 a year as assistant manager of the Corn Exchange Bank branch, Mrs. Kellogg asked him to go to Europe with her and he said he couldn't leave the bank. He testified that he told her that if she married him and agreed to make suitable provision for him he would resign his place and devote his time to her. He said that he made out a check for \$50,000 and that she then suggested that she add a codicil to her will providing for the payment of the amount after her death, which he says she did. Then, he testified, in 1905 Mrs. Kellogg, but he says the codicil was lost.

Says He Earned the Money.

It was set forth by Dale that the checks for \$25,000 each were drawn by his wife to pay him for his services in selling her 50 per cent. interest in the A. N. Kellogg Company to the Western Newspaper Union for \$1,000,000. He says he devoted several years to putting this company on a paying basis and that he believed he should have that amount of money if he had done. He said that when his wife drew these checks she said, "You have earned that and more, too."

In his testimony Dale said his wife assured him that she would provide liberally for him and promised him the greater part of the estate. Quoted as to the age of his wife, he said she believed she was 64, but he never dared ask her; and that the clergyman who married them didn't dare ask her. He testified that in the later years of her married life his wife was "intensely jealous" of him and that during the year she died he lived apart from her at the Republic Club. He testified that before her marriage his wife gave him a check for \$5,000 to pay for his wedding clothes.

WILLS AND APPRAISALS.

JAMES CLARK, who owned a string of bakeries and died on January 28, 1914, left an estate of \$35,874 to two sons and two daughters.

PETER W. VANDERBILT, who died on December 26, 1913, left \$42,412 to his wife, four sons and two daughters.

TRAP 3 BURGLARS AT WORK.

A squad of detectives and policemen surrounded Herman Michaelson's closed saloon, at Crosby and Bleecker streets, last night, permitted three burglars to remain inside undisturbed for an hour and finally arrested them.

They found one partition cut through and another nearly so, and a fine collection of burglar tools and strong boxes.

The three prisoners, all with records, are Harry Fehner, 44, of 777 Cedar street, Brooklyn; Israel Brown, 42, of 1407 Third avenue, and Victor Diamond, 29, of 757 Fox street, the Bronx. Detectives recognized Fehner when he recognized yesterday afternoon and followed him.

AUTO KILLS BOY; GIRL HURT.

Injured child, struck in Broadway.

Expected to Die.
Paul Napoli, 19, 206 Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, was killed yesterday afternoon from a blow on his head by an automobile owned and operated by M. F. Kohn of 2191 Bedford avenue.

Constantine Kraft, 31, of 620 West 152d street, was seriously injured last night by the automobile of Horace L. Brightman, a lawyer, of 112 Broadway, who lives at 3 East 81st street. The child tried to cross Broadway at West 152d street in front of the automobile. Mr. Brightman took her to Washington Heights Hospital. Mrs. Brightman held the little girl on the way. At the hospital it was thought the child would die.

SPEED CONTROL FOR B. R. T.

\$1,500,000 Order Placed for an Automatic Device.
PITTSBURGH, March 13.—The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has ordered from the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company an equipment for regulating automatically the speed of the trains and for which it has contracted to pay approximately \$1,500,000. This speed control effects a reduction of the speed, even of a rapidly running train, to nominal pace, while at the same time headway is maintained, thereby obviating the inevitable damage to rolling stock and air brake equipment, resulting from sudden stoppage, to say nothing of the trouble experienced in starting again.

DOCTOR ACCUSED IN CORONERS SCANDAL

Arrested in Chicago on Manslaughter Charge Made by Wallenstein.

DUE TO WOMAN'S DEATH

Although the arrest in Chicago of Dr. Anton Stapler or Andre Stappler on a charge of manslaughter is the latest development in the investigation of the Board of Coroners by Commissioner of Accounts Leonard Wallenstein, the Commissioner was more yesterday about the case. The doctor, who formerly lived here, was indicted here on Thursday. He was arrested a few hours later in Chicago.

Dr. Stapler of Stappler will be brought to trial for an alleged criminal operation on Mrs. Louisa Heinrich at 500 West 111th street in August, 1910, which caused the woman's death. The records in the coroners' office state that Mrs. Heinrich died of acute gastritis.

In First Prosecution.
The evidence against Dr. Stapler or Stappler was obtained by Mr. Wallenstein's investigation of the coroners' office, which resulted from the investigation of the coroners' office, although Commissioner Wallenstein in a recent report to the Mayor, said that money had been paid to one or more of the officials of the coroners' office.

Mrs. Heinrich lived at 285 Webster avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey, in August, 1910, she went to 500 West 111th street. It could not be learned last night whether the accused doctor ever resided there. However, the coroners' office records show that she died there on August 24. The day book of the office is in the possession of Mr. Wallenstein, so it could not be ascertained whether the death of Mrs. Heinrich was reported on that day or whether it was reported on the next day, when the body had been removed to 1459 Lexington avenue.

The records seem to indicate that the coroners' office did not learn of Mrs. Heinrich's death until the following day, when it was reported as a death due to gastritis. The case was assigned to former coroner Herman W. Holtzhauser. Police Surgeon Philip O'Hanlon, then a coroner's physician, examined the body and later performed an autopsy which, he said, according to the coroners' office records, disclosed that Mrs. Heinrich died from acute gastritis. On August 29 the inquest was held in the coroners' court. Upon the evidence presented to the jurors they found that death was caused by acute gastritis.

No Fear, Says Dr. O'Hanlon.

Dr. O'Hanlon said last night that he did not recall the case. "I have a clear conscience as to my professional duties while I was a coroner's physician. Let them go ahead with their investigation. I am sure if I found that the death in question was from gastritis, I will be borne out by an examination of the body, if it is disintegrated. I have nothing to fear from any one in regard to any action of mine while I was in the coroners' office."

The arrest in Chicago of Dr. Stapler was brought about by George G. Freer, a law examiner in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts. He gathered the evidence in the case and was sent to Chicago to locate the doctor before the indictment was found. When he notified Commissioner Wallenstein that he had found the doctor, the case was hurriedly presented to the Grand Jury on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Freer was informed by wire when the indictment was voted.

At the Webster avenue address in Jersey City it was learned that Mrs. Heinrich had never lived there, but that she was buried from that address. A close friend of Mrs. Heinrich was a tenant of the house. She carried insurance on the life of Mrs. Heinrich, and that was the funeral was held from her house. Samuel Heinrich, husband of Mrs. Heinrich, has never been seen at the address since his wife's funeral.

BILL TO OUST ALIEN TEACHERS.

Nevada Senate Passes It and Unanimously Repeals It.

RENO, Nev., March 12.—By a vote of 12 to 9 the Senate passed a bill yesterday empowering the trustees of the State University and all school trustees to discharge professors and teachers not American citizens.

After taking this action the Senate was advised that President Hendricks of the university is an alien—a native of Canada. Senator Arnold heatedly declared that if such were the case he believed there are plenty of American citizens capable of filling the position.

The Senate's action is a subject of statewide agitation. Dr. Hendricks is prominent. He declares he is a naturalized American citizen and has been for eight years. It is believed that this explanation will close the incident as regards Dr. Hendricks. No indication of any particular animus against him has yet come to light.

"NET WASHING" UNSANITARY.

Laundries That Try to Cleanse Bundles Ignored Criticism.

The bulletin of the Health Department issued yesterday contains the results of a preliminary investigation of laundries which do a wholesale washing of garments brought to them from smaller concerns.

The object of the investigation was to determine if the present laundry methods of "net washing," whereby each bundle is thrown intact into the washing machine, destroy certain organisms. The tests showed that neither the temperature of the water nor the time allowed for the cleaning process was sufficient to destroy organisms in the interior of the bundles.

The investigation was made because the smaller laundries complained that the trial had been made in the center of the bundles was returned to them unwashed.

SEES SHILLITONI RECENTERS.

Perkins' Aid Continues Inquiry Into Pressure in Case.

Assistant District Attorney Waser-vogel examined yesterday two more of the witnesses who have made affidavits that they saw the shooting. At the trial last night they saw the shooting. Five of the six witnesses who appeared at the trial have recanted and District Attorney Perkins is trying to learn the nature of the pressure that has been brought to bear upon them.

James Morrell and Frank Chieffo were the witnesses examined yesterday. Both thereby obviating the inevitable damage to rolling stock and air brake equipment, resulting from sudden stoppage, to say nothing of the trouble experienced in starting again.

SPEED CONTROL FOR B. R. T.

\$1,500,000 Order Placed for an Automatic Device.
PITTSBURGH, March 13.—The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has ordered from the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company an equipment for regulating automatically the speed of the trains and for which it has contracted to pay approximately \$1,500,000. This speed control effects a reduction of the speed, even of a rapidly running train, to nominal pace, while at the same time headway is maintained, thereby obviating the inevitable damage to rolling stock and air brake equipment, resulting from sudden stoppage, to say nothing of the trouble experienced in starting again.

LINDSEY CHARGES PLOT, ASKS FOR FOUR ARRESTS

Denver Juvenile Court Judge Accuses a Woman and Three Men of Conspiracy to Defame His Character.

DENVER, March 12.—Judge Ben R. Lindsey of the Juvenile Court and the four anti-Lindsey bills which passed the House.

The money, Howland said, comprised the same \$10 and \$5 bills he had testified to at the first hearing, but instead of coming through Waterman from Lambert to Howland, it came from Dr. Mary E. Bates, president of the Woman's Protective League, to be delivered by Howland through Waterman to one of the two women detectives—Mrs. Louisa Hartzell.

Mrs. Hartzell, as the involved story was finally told, was in the employ of Dr. Bates—although not aware of the fact—engaged in looking up evidence against Judge Lindsey and the conduct of the juvenile court by himself and ex-courtesy W. W. Howland and the exposure made by a Denver newspaper led to the Howland investigation.

Representative William W. Howland of Denver and George C. Waterman, his "star" witness, admitted before the House investigating committee last night that the story of the Howland "currency package" told by them under oath last Monday night was untrue. In their own language it was a "frameup."

Howland was arrested this afternoon on the charge of perjury and the investigating committee is seeking those "higher up" said to be involved in the Lindsey plot.

The money received by Howland on the floor of the House on the afternoon of February 3 did not come from Louisa Lambert, tenant of the Howland-Waterman ranch, near Deerfield, Colorado, as previously testified, Howland admitted.

It had nothing to do with the sale of a hog or a cow. Rather did it concern a woman doctor, two women detectives, the Woman's Protective League and, indirectly, according to Howland and his

SAY MAYO ELOPED WITH NEWARK GIRL

Father of Manufacturer's Present Wife Said to Have Been Displeased.

ANOTHER CLAIMS HIM

Further details concerning the marriage of Virginia J. Mayo, president of the Mayo Radiator Company of New Haven, and Wilhelmina Meyer of Newark were obtained yesterday. William C. Meyer of West Caldwell, N. J., admitted that the Mrs. Mayo who lives in New Haven is his daughter by his first wife.

Meyer would not discuss at length the early history of his daughter, but it was learned in other quarters that he was much displeased over her marriage with Mayo, who at the time was engaged in the electrical supply business in Brooklyn. The girl eloped with Mayo and went to the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Schenectady avenue and Park place, Brooklyn, where the marriage ceremony was performed.

The wedding took place about twelve years ago when Mrs. Meyer was 20 years old. It was reported then that she inherited from her grandmother, Minna Meyer, who was a sister of C. Alfred Stengel of 782 Parker street, Newark, and of the late C. E. Henry Stengel.

The will of Minna Meyer, who died in 1907, shows that the testator left to Minnie Mayo a mortgage amounting to \$2,200, \$1,000 to William C. Meyer, the woman's father, and \$1,000 each to various grandchildren.

Girlhood friends of Mrs. Mayo in Newark recalled Mayo and told of his courtship for Miss Meyer. When Mayo first appeared in Newark, it seems, Miss Meyer was much interested in a man named Peterson, but almost immediately she and Mayo became warm friends and Mayo made frequent calls. Friends described her as having been at that time a remarkably handsome girl.

After the marriage of Mayo and Miss Meyer none of her friends in Newark heard from her.

ATTACKS THREE PRESIDENTS.

H. D. Estabrook Criticizes Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson.

CINCINNATI, March 12.—Henry D. Estabrook of the New York bar, in a speech tonight before the Commercial Club, severely criticized the Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson Administrations after declaring himself an old-fashioned Republican.

Mr. Estabrook called Col. Roosevelt a breeder of anarchy, accused Mr. Taft of "a certain vacillation and want of tact" and President Wilson of a "political dilator," "Oriental in his despotism."

Mayo had a long conference in New Haven yesterday with his attorney. He said that Mrs. Florence Weeks Mayo, the second wife of Mayo, in his attorney would make any statement.

While the Newark friends of the Mrs. Mayo in New Haven contended yesterday that she was legally wedded to the manufacturer, dispatches from Scranton, Pa., said that Mrs. Florence Weeks Mayo, the second wife of Mayo, in his attorney would make any statement.

Further details concerning the marriage of Virginia J. Mayo, president of the Mayo Radiator Company of New Haven, and Wilhelmina Meyer of Newark were obtained yesterday. William C. Meyer of West Caldwell, N. J., admitted that the Mrs. Mayo who lives in New Haven is his daughter by his first wife.

Meyer would not discuss at length the early history of his daughter, but it was learned in other quarters that he was much displeased over her marriage with Mayo, who at the time was engaged in the electrical supply business in Brooklyn. The girl eloped with Mayo and went to the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Schenectady avenue and Park place, Brooklyn, where the marriage ceremony was performed.

The wedding took place about twelve years ago when Mrs. Meyer was 20 years old. It was reported then that she inherited from her grandmother, Minna Meyer, who was a sister of C. Alfred Stengel of 782 Parker street, Newark, and of the late C. E. Henry Stengel.

The will of Minna Meyer, who died in 1907, shows that the testator left to Minnie Mayo a mortgage amounting to \$2,200, \$1,000 to William C. Meyer, the woman's father, and \$1,000 each to various grandchildren.

Girlhood friends of Mrs. Mayo in Newark recalled Mayo and told of his courtship for Miss Meyer. When Mayo first appeared in Newark, it seems, Miss Meyer was much interested in a man named Peterson, but almost immediately she and Mayo became warm friends and Mayo made frequent calls. Friends described her as having been at that time a remarkably handsome girl.

After the marriage of Mayo and Miss Meyer none of her friends in Newark heard from her.

While the Newark friends of the Mrs. Mayo in New Haven contended yesterday that she was legally wedded to the manufacturer, dispatches from Scranton, Pa., said that Mrs. Florence Weeks Mayo, the second wife of Mayo, in his attorney would make any statement.

Further details concerning the marriage of Virginia J. Mayo, president of the Mayo Radiator Company of New Haven, and Wilhelmina Meyer of Newark were obtained yesterday. William C. Meyer of West Caldwell, N. J., admitted that the Mrs. Mayo who lives in New Haven is his daughter by his first wife.

Meyer would not discuss at length the early history of his daughter, but it was learned in other quarters that he was much displeased over her marriage with Mayo, who at the time was engaged in the electrical supply business in Brooklyn. The girl eloped with Mayo and went to the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Schenectady avenue and Park place, Brooklyn, where the marriage ceremony was performed.

The wedding took place about twelve years ago when Mrs. Meyer was 20 years old. It was reported then that she inherited from her grandmother, Minna Meyer, who was a sister of C. Alfred Stengel of 782 Parker street, Newark, and of the late C. E. Henry Stengel.

The will of Minna Meyer, who died in 1907, shows that the testator left to Minnie Mayo a mortgage amounting to \$2,200, \$1,000 to William C. Meyer, the woman's father, and \$1,000 each to various grandchildren.

Girlhood friends of Mrs. Mayo in Newark recalled Mayo and told of his courtship for Miss Meyer. When Mayo first appeared in Newark, it seems, Miss Meyer was much interested in a man named Peterson, but almost immediately she and Mayo became warm friends and Mayo made frequent calls. Friends described her as having been at that time a remarkably handsome girl.

After the marriage of Mayo and Miss Meyer none of her friends in Newark heard from her.

While the Newark friends of the Mrs. Mayo in New Haven contended yesterday that she was legally wedded to the manufacturer, dispatches from Scranton, Pa., said that Mrs. Florence Weeks Mayo, the second wife of Mayo, in his attorney would make any statement.

Further details concerning the marriage of Virginia J. Mayo, president of the Mayo Radiator Company of New Haven, and Wilhelmina Meyer of Newark were obtained yesterday. William C. Meyer of West Caldwell, N. J., admitted that the Mrs. Mayo who lives in New Haven is his daughter by his first wife.

Meyer would not discuss at length the early history of his daughter, but it was learned in other quarters that he was much displeased over her marriage with Mayo, who at the time was engaged in the electrical supply business in Brooklyn. The girl eloped with Mayo and went to the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Schenectady avenue and Park place, Brooklyn, where the marriage ceremony was performed.

The wedding took place about twelve years ago when Mrs. Meyer was 20 years old. It was reported then that she inherited from her grandmother, Minna Meyer, who was a sister of C. Alfred Stengel of 782 Parker street, Newark, and of the late C. E. Henry Stengel.

The will of Minna Meyer, who died in 1907, shows that the testator left to Minnie Mayo a mortgage amounting to \$2,200, \$1,000 to William C. Meyer, the woman's father, and \$1,000 each to various grandchildren.

Girlhood friends of Mrs. Mayo in Newark recalled Mayo and told of his courtship for Miss Meyer. When Mayo first appeared in Newark, it seems, Miss Meyer was much interested in a man named Peterson, but almost immediately she and Mayo became warm friends and Mayo made frequent calls. Friends described her as having been at that time a remarkably handsome girl.

After the marriage of Mayo and Miss Meyer none of her friends in Newark heard from her.

While the Newark friends of the Mrs. Mayo in New Haven contended yesterday that she was legally wedded to the manufacturer, dispatches from Scranton, Pa., said that Mrs. Florence Weeks Mayo, the second wife of Mayo, in his attorney would make any statement.

Further details concerning the marriage of Virginia J. Mayo, president of the Mayo Radiator Company of New Haven, and Wilhelmina Meyer of Newark were obtained yesterday. William C. Meyer of West Caldwell, N. J., admitted that the Mrs. Mayo who lives in New Haven is his daughter by his first wife.

Meyer would not discuss at length the early history of his daughter, but it was learned in other quarters that he was much displeased over her marriage with Mayo, who at the time was engaged in the electrical supply business in Brooklyn. The girl eloped with Mayo and went to the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Schenectady avenue and Park place, Brooklyn, where the marriage ceremony was performed.

The wedding took place about twelve years ago when Mrs. Meyer was 20 years old. It was reported then that she inherited from her grandmother, Minna Meyer, who was a sister of C. Alfred Stengel of 782 Parker street, Newark, and of the late C. E. Henry Stengel.

The will of Minna Meyer, who died in 1907, shows that the testator left to Minnie Mayo a mortgage amounting to \$2,200, \$1,000 to William C. Meyer, the woman's father, and \$1,000 each to various grandchildren.

Girlhood friends of Mrs. Mayo in Newark recalled Mayo and told of his courtship for Miss Meyer. When Mayo first appeared in Newark, it seems, Miss Meyer was much interested in a man named Peterson, but almost immediately she and Mayo became warm friends and Mayo made frequent calls. Friends described her as having been at that time a remarkably handsome girl.

After the marriage of Mayo and Miss Meyer none of her friends in Newark heard from her.

While the Newark friends of the Mrs. Mayo in New Haven contended yesterday that she was legally wedded to the manufacturer, dispatches from Scranton, Pa., said that Mrs. Florence Weeks Mayo, the second wife of Mayo, in his attorney would make any statement.



WAITING!
30,000 BABIES
Born in Belgium Since the War Began—
NEED MILK!

YOU Can HELP
"Our Argosy—A Ship of Life and Love"

From the Young Folks of America (of all ages up to 60) to Princess Marie Jose—For the Hundreds of Thousands of Homeless, Helpless Women and Children of Her Desolated Land.

"OUR ARGOSY"

Written for the Belgian Relief Fund by W. J. LAMPTON.

A sail! A sail!!
Across the waves from the land of the free
Cometh the Young-Folks' Argosy
Bringing a cargo of love—and more,
Clothing and food to the Belgian shore,
Where the children starve and freeze today,
God knoweth why; it is His way.
But let that pass, we can't discuss
Matters so far away from us.
Now—
Right here and now
Is the work in hand

That we understand
And it's up to us to do it so
That God will smile and say:
"I know!"
Ho, men and women and children here,
Are you all aboard of the ship of cheer?
Or are you sitting at home in ease
While Belgium's little ones starve and freeze?
Oh, say,
Is that any way
For you
To do?

W. J. Lampton.

WHAT MORE BEAUTIFUL LENTEN SERVICE!
The Argosy must sail at the earliest possible moment, laden with good food. We ask all boys and girls, and all the young folks between the ages of 16 and 60, to contribute. Please tell your friends at home. Write to those you cannot see.

MARIE JOSE PICTURE CARD TO YOU.
Your contribution will be acknowledged by sending you a beautiful Argosy souvenir and picture of the Princess.

YOUR MESSAGE TO THE PRINCESS.
Your Argosy message, in your own handwriting, just as you write it on the coupon below, will be sent to the Princess in one of the big Argosy albums for Belgium's historical records.

"Our Argosy: A Ship of Life and Love"
Date _____
(Write your message here—do not more than 20 words.)

Belgian Relief Fund, 10 Bridge Street, New York.
I enclose \$ _____ my contribution to the Belgian Argosy. Please send my Argosy message in one of the Argosy albums to Princess Marie Jose and acknowledge my gift by sending me an Argosy Souvenir with her picture.

(Name) _____
(Age, if under 16) _____
(Address) _____
Make money orders, checks, etc., payable to "J. P. Morgan & Co. for Belgian Relief Fund."

Please send these coupons with your contribution to
BELGIAN RELIEF FUND
10 Bridge Street, New York

This Fund has shipped to Belgium to date food valued at more than \$1,533,000 all purchased in the United States. Cash contributions to date \$622,950.04. Largest \$10,000. Smallest, One Cent. Any desired number of Argosy Circulars and Coupons, or poster of above drawing in colors by Artist William A. Sherwood, will be sent in millions. Sunday School Superintendents, Teachers, mothers' clubs, ladies' societies, stores, hotels, newspapers, etc.

(Sign Here) _____

Franklin Simon & Co. will make to order in their dressmaking salon
Women's Afternoon or Evening Gowns
Copies of Paris Models in Cloth or Silk Fabrics. Regular price \$85.00. 65.00

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

A Store of Individual Shops
Exclusive Easter Apparel
For Women, Misses, Girls, Boys and Infants
at Popular Prices
Women's Suits and Gowns
Suits of Imported Cloths or Silk Fabrics. 29.50 to 145.00
Afternoon or Evening Gowns. 18.50 to 165.00

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY
"Callot" Check Suits
Straight front coat suit of "Callot" in bronze or English serge, with vest and collar of black and white striped silk. Special 39.50
"Cheruit" Silk Suits
New square coat suit, with deep yoke of tulle silk in navy, black or sand, embroidered collar and vest. Special 49.50

Women's Coats
Dress Coats and Wraps of Silk and Worsted Fabrics. 29.50 to 98.50
Outing Coats of Covert Cloths or Corduroy. 16.50 to 59.50

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY
Military Gabardine Coats
Burton-to-neck model in navy or black, lined with pongee silk, featuring the new belted waist line. Special 29.50
Godet Covert Coats
Convertible collar model of Worthington of covert, silk lined, featuring the new straight waist and full skirt. Special 39.50

Women's Waists
Of Crepe Georgette or Crepe de Chine. 5.75 to 29.50
French Waists of Linen, Batiste or Voile. 7.50 to 29.50

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY
Linen "Pioupiou" Waists
Military waist of handkerchief linen, in bronze green, soldier blue or rose, organdie collar and cuffs. Special 5.75
Georgette Crepe Waists
Ruler model of hand embroidered Georgette crepe, in white, flesh or sand, organdie collar and cuffs. Special 7.50

Women's Corset Shop
Spring Models—"Parfait," "Binner" and "Helene" Paris Corsets
Featuring the new slightly curved waist line and higher bust, in Tricot, Batiste or Coutil.
3.50 to 18.50

For Monday at Cost of Importation
Women's Paris Models
Suits, Gowns, Coats and Wraps
From Callot, Drecoll, Paquin, Cheruit, Worth, Maurice Mayer, Bernard, Jenny, Brandt, Beer, Georgette and other Paris fashion creators

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY
"Country Club" and "Cross Country" Suits
Four New Exclusive Misses' Models—"Style Registered"
Strictly tailored, semi-loose belted or military coat suits of imported gabardine or serge; in navy blue, black, bamboo, white, green or gray; also shepherd checks, homespuns or tweeds. 14 to 20 years. Special 29.50

Girls' Silk-Lined Top Coats
Smart tailored coat of navy serge, shepherd checks; mixed tweed or covert, notch collar, turn back cuffs, lap pockets; silk lined. 8 to 16 years. Special 9.75

Misses' Silk-Lined Slip-on Coats
Of navy blue gabardine or covert cloth, also imported tweeds; convertible collar; mannish side pockets; silk lined. 14 to 20 years. Special 19.75

Misses' Silk Afternoon Dresses
Of soft taffeta or crepe meteor silk in old blue, rose, sand, navy or black; hand embroidered in gilt thread; collar of fillet lace; sleeves of Georgette crepe; new model skirts. 14 to 20 years. Special 18.50

Girls' Hand Smocked Dresses
Three exclusive models of white French batiste or French chambray in pink, blue or tan, hand smocked and hand embroidered. 6 to 12 years. Special 4.75